# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1250 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

### Simultaneous Ratification of Nominations for Convention.

### ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

### SPEECH BY JUDGE CULVER.

### MR. D. C. HENDERSON DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF.

In compliance with a widely circulated public call, a mass meeting of the Republican party of this City was held last night in the Tabernacle, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the report of the Committee of Sixteen, to which had been referred the duty of nominating delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 26th inst. The meeting was so large as to crowd every available spot in the building, and composed obviously in a great measure, if not entirely, of citizens of acknowledged standing, intelligence and respectability. The proceedings were characterized by much unanimity notwithstanding a very ill-advised effort on the part of some few persons, who occupied seats in the vicinity of the reporters' table, to interrupt and confuse the good-natured order of business, by attempting to thrust a conversation on the meeting shortly after its organization.

Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM called the meeting to order, and nominated Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM for Chairman.

The motion on Dr. GRISCOM's appointment was put and carried unanimously.

The other officers were proposed and appointed as follows:

VICE PRESIDENTS—Hon. Luther Bradish, Andrew Lester, Jeremiah Turnbull, Jacob S. Muller.

SECRETARIES—Charles W. Livingston, Albert Rogers, Jr.

Mr. MORRIS moved that Mr. CHARLES RIDDELL be appointed Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN considered the motion out of order, because the Secretaries had already been appointed.

Mr. MORRIS remonstrated.

The CHAIRMAN called on Dr. KENNEDY to present the report of the Committee on Delegates.

Mr. KENNEDY came forward and presented the subjoined

REPORT.

The Committee of Sixteen, to whom it was referred at a county meeting held in this City Sept. 1, to select delegates to represent this City in the Republican Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 26th of September inst., respectfully report,

That in performing the duty committed to them, their first object was to select names heretofore known in both the great parties that divided the country, and an equal number of names from each, seeing to it that all those in favor of that great movement which is uniting and solidifying the anti-slavery sentiment of the North against the encroachments of Slavery.

They have also had regard to ideal nominations as equal to the soundness with the main object, and have endeavored to unite with some of those who supported all these, and other such consideration have unanimously agreed with those upon the list which they now present.

Those selected to the list are:

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|---|---|
| Samuel D. T. Marshall, | Lodowic B. Ward, |
| Wm. C. Rives, | Hon Lockwood, |
| Thomas Harris, | James Kennedy, |
| Edward B. Bryan, | Chas. A. Peabody, |
| Chas. C. Leigh, | Jas. T. Fanshawe, |
| Edward A. Stansbury, | Chas. W. Elliot, |
| John W. Stone, | Oliver H. Lee, |
| Samuel P. Townsend, | Wm. Fullerton, |
| Wm. B. Wilson, | Joseph Blunt, |
| Robert B. Minturn, | Franklin J. Otterson, |
| Charles S. Clinch, | Wm. E. Dorsey, |
| John D. Fallows, | Robt. T. Haltch, |
| Samuel Ward, | Thomas S. Berry, |
| Samuel Lawrence, | Wm. Pinkney, |
| Orson E. Woolsley, | Marcus P. Norris. |
| Wm. Curtis Noyes, | |

MR. BLUNT MAKES A POET OF HIMSELF.

The CHAIRMAN was about to take the question, on the acceptance of the Report and approval of the nominations, when Mr. D. C. HENDERSON (a reporter of the Herald) came and said, that before the question was called on the Report he had a resolution to offer.

The CHAIRMAN called on Mr. H. to offer the resolution.

Mr. HENDERSON complied. He repeated his desire to have the resolution put immediately.

The CHAIRMAN ignored Mr. HENDERSON and his resolution, and proceeded to take the question on the report just presented.

Mr. HENDERSON (frantically)—Before you put the question I have a resolution to offer.

CHAIRMAN—The question now is upon the report. All in favor of ——

Mr. HENDERSON (reading)—

*Resolved*, That the names of the delegates elected to the Republican State Convention, by the people of the several Districts of this City ——

[Confusion and loud cries of "question," "question."]

THE CHAIRMAN put the question on the adoption of the Report, and it was declared to be carried in the affirmative—the ayes being clearly in a majority. Loud applause followed the announcement by the Chairman of the adoption of the Report.

Mr. HENDERSON was persistent. "I have got a resolution to offer," he said. "*Resolved*, That the ——"

CHAIRMAN—I and now authorized to call for the reading of the Report on Address and Resolutions.

Mr. HENDERSON—I want to have my resolution published first.

A VOICE—Offer your resolution.

Mr. HENDERSON read as before, amid much noise, applause and hisses. The remainder of his resolution was as follows: "Of this City be substituted in place of the names reported by the Committee of Sixteen." Some applause and loud hisses followed.

Mr. HENDERSON called for the question on that.

CHAIRMAN—Will the gentleman take his seat till the regular business is through? (Hisses.) You are out of order, sir, until the regular proceedings are gone through with.

Mr. MORRIS—I don't see what objection there is to a gentleman offering an amendment—it is out of order to put him down.

A VOICE—No, it ain't out of order.

Manifest confusion followed, and threatening symptoms of disturbance began to manifest themselves.

Mr. HENDERSON—I make an appeal from the decision of the chair.

A VOICE—I second that appeal.

ANOTHER VOICE—Go on and read the resolution.

CHAIRMAN—The next business in order is the reading of the Report of the Committee on the Address and Resolutions.

Mr. HENDERSON—There is no necessity in crushing a thing down a man's throat—I want to put my resolution.

The CHAIRMAN was unheeding. He called on Mr. LOUIS WENDWOOD to come forward and read the address and resolutions.

Mr. HENDERSON advanced amid applause.

Mr. HENDERSON, with undiverse coolness, wrestled over the platform until he got directly in front of the presiding officer, where he took a chair and seated himself amid loud and prolonged laughter. Nobody attempted to disturb him—the general feeling seeming to be that his condition was not such as to justify them in considering him, for the time being, as responsible for any singularity that his conduct might exhibit. In a little while he got up and took his stand at the table, deliberately surveying the audience, and took a drink. He then sat down—the laughter being louder and more general, if possible, than before.

The address was quite long, but eloquently written and well received by the audience. It rehearsed the conquests of the Constitution, traced the encroachments of Slavery, canvassed the history of the stands made against it, alluded to the later outrages which violated the name of justice, liberty had suffered, and concluded as follows:

"The Republicans of the City of New-York, representatives of Whigs, Democrats, disregarding their former party associations, meeting the question of Human Slavery and the further extension of the Slave power more momentous than all others that now engross the consideration and call for the action of American patriots, have assembled to aid in preventing its further spreading over the Free Territories of our country, and in abolishing Slavery and the Slave trade wherever our Government have the constitutional power.

In their labors for the accomplishment of these objects they enlist the aid and assistance of all their fellow-citizens. They have other questions of deep interest that current the attention of the people; but there are none, nor are all others combined, equally momentous. The questions of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, and the numerous and constituents best calculated to prevent them exist, claim the consideration of every statesman and the exertion of their most determined exertions. The questions of Public Education, Commerce, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Public Improvements and Public Charities, and the subject to which Legislation may properly and should give and extend the fostering care of Government, have claims upon the attention of the people. They will be considered in their proper time; but as in the suppression of the universal spirit of all men in regard to the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, there should be longer be any disagreement among American patriots who have been educated under the influence of free institutions, or whose minds have been inspired by the genial influence of Christianity. [Long and continued cheers.]

*Resolved*, That we regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the violation of the elective franchise in Kansas by the Slaveholders of Missouri; the atrocious legislation of the representatives of these Slaveholders with the design of establishing Slavery in Kansas in defiance of the wishes of the actual settlers; the removal of Gov. REEDER and the selection of Gov. SHANNON by President PIERCE, as evincing a determination on the part of the Executive and his abettors to extend Slavery over the public Territories in violation of good faith, public sentiment and Constitutional law.

*Resolved*, That the approval of these proceedings by the press in the Slave States convinces us that the extension of Slavery is dearer to them than the preservation of good faith or deference to the Federal Constitution; and that we have no hope of maintaining our just rights in the Union but by disregarding all political antecedents, and resolving to support no candidate for public office who is not decidedly opposed to the extension of Slavery to any portion of the public Territory.

A VOICE—I move the adoption of the Address and Resolutions.

Hon. Judge CULVER seconded the motion. The occasion was one, he said, of some rejoicing, and he would be dead, indeed, to the importance of any occasion, if he did not feel inspired by this. The appearance of so many new faces was always encouraging. He quoted DANIEL WEBSTER in support of the proposition that the abandonment of old party names is significant of the adoption of great principles and the rejection of old and worn-out party issues. WASHINGTON HUNT might loll on his back, he said, and talk about the Whig party, which he had aided in destroying, but their old and exhausted party relations were as dead as he was. [Loud applause.] Judge C. proceeded at much detail to describe the circumstances preceding the origin of the Republican party, and the remarkable success which had attended its growth. A wave of commotion had recently been produced over the entire of the fifteen Free States; and what, he demanded, was the cause of that? It was nothing less than the taking up the lines of freedom at the parallels of 36° 30', and replacing them close to the Queen's dominions. It was making all the vast dominion lying between land like Arkansas of pistols and bowie-knives, and Slavery, instead of a land like Wisconsin, flowing with milk and honey. The tables of the Senate groaned under the pile of remonstrances against that measure, which effected that removal. And yet that measure was not demanded by the people. It was originated with three men entering a scrub race for the next Presidency; one from the white hills of New-Hampshire; one a political renegade from Chicago, and the third a great wheezing man from Detroit. [Applause.] These were three political Beans, willing to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage; but, thank God, none of the three would succeed in obtaining the pottage in the end. [Renewed applause.] What, he continued, could have emboldened the South to make the last demand of the North? Why, what but the continued success which had marked all their former efforts to obtain similar demands? The speaker went on at considerable length to recount the repeated concessions made by the North to Slavery. He dilated upon the sanguinary and tyrannous character of the laws against Anti-Slavery agitation in Kansas, and asked if the time had not come when we were to make a stand or be gone forever! [Enthusiastic applause.]

A VOICE—Yes, and we will make it.

Judge C. continued: We were to make a stand, he said, and how? We wanted political powder in the North—powder that would be death to the dough face; but the real genuine powder and ball was what we wanted in Kansas. He resumed his commentary on Gov. REED's letter, and strongly advocated the necessity of fusion. He met all arguments against it on the score of sectionalism, by a very extended series of remarks, and denounced the conduct of the Hindoos, the Hard-shells, and those quakeys, the Softs, in disregarding the great question of Slavery extension which, however they might differ on other things, agreed on these—death to SEWARD, no opposition to Slavery, and an utter absence of all dislike to good spirits. That was all. He wound up by exhorting the men forming the Republican party to scale the ramparts of this slave Gibraltar—take possession of this distressed city, and Heave, our beloved Heave, would then be free! [He resumed his seat amid vehement and long-continued applause.]

The address and resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. E. MCGOLLEN offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the New-York delegation have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in their own body.

*Resolved*, That the duty committed to this mass meeting subject to the call of the New-York delegation to the Republican State Convention, for the purpose of considering the ticket to be nominated at Syracuse on the 26th inst., and also for the purpose of taking such other action as may be for the best interests of the Republican party.

In response to loud calls for "WILSON,"

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT came forward and said: We expected to have had the honor of hearing to-night from Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, but, in a letter which he has addressed to me, he states that to-morrow he will be compelled to speak to his own State Convention, but that after that he will be at liberty. He is enlisted for the campaign, and is ready to lend his aid and to express his sentiments in New-York and elsewhere. [Cheers.] I have not come here to-night for the purpose of making any remarks in relation to the great subject which has called us together; but, having made my appearance before you, I may venture to refer, in addition to what has been already said, to one of the legitimate consequences of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Under the legislation as it now exists in the Territory of Kansas, no man can read the Declaration of Independence there without being liable to be sent to the State Prison as a felon. [Applause, and loud calls for "BENCHER" and "NOYES."]

Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM stated that he had been requested by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to say to the meeting that he had an engagement in Brooklyn this evening, which might prevent him from being here, but that if he could reach the Tabernacle before the meeting adjourned he would address them. [Cries for "NOYES."]

The CHAIRMAN requested Mr. NOYES to take the stand if he were present, but that gentleman did not appear.

Mr. BLUNT said that Mr. NOYES had told him that if a certain cause was called on in Court to-day, he would be compelled to stay at home this evening, and would be unable to address the meeting.

*Demands for "GREELEY" were then made, but the* CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. GREELEY was not in the City.

The meeting then adjourned.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Brooklyn Historical Society.

The annual Fall exhibition of this Society opened last evening in the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets.

The display of plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables is truly magnificent, and surpasses by far any previous display in this city.

Messrs. GOTT & DAY, of No. 166 Atlantic street, have an exhibition several hundred plants—one particularly worthy of attention from the Province of Quang-chang, China—from which is made the China tea. This kind is also used to ameliorate Young Hyson.

The same gentlemen have also on exhibition the pepper, ginger, cassia and chicory or succory plants.

There are many others worthy of special notice.

The attendance last evening was quite large, and embraced the most refined and intellectual of our citizens. The exhibition continues open through to-day, and will close this evening with an address from Rev. Dr. Stone.

### CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN.

A case to recover damages for assault and battery was tried yesterday. Timothy Regan, the plaintiff, was assaulted by Abraham J. Berry, at the Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg, while the latter was Mayor of that city, about one year ago. The Jury returned a verdict of $50 damages.

☞ The name of the lady who gave the handsome sum of $30,000 to the Theological Seminary, at New-Brunswick, is ANNA HUNTZOE, a resident of Philadelphia.

### Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held in the County Jail yesterday afternoon.

A large number of bills were presented and referred. Among others is one for $25 for repairing a Roman Catholic Church, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, damaged by a mob last year.

The Committee on Accounts of County Treasurer reported that the Treasurer's accounts were all correct, and that on the 1st inst. there was $35,339 15 in his hands belonging to the County.

### An Alderman Fined for Contempt.

Alderman MACEY, of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, was yesterday fined $25, by Justice FEIST, for contempt of Court, arising out of a difference of opinion as to who should discharge the duties of Justice. The Alderman refused to pay, and was imprisoned.

### Brooklyn Board of Education.

At a meeting of this Board, held yesterday afternoon, a Committee was selected organizing three evening schools—two in the Eastern District. The Law Committee, in connection with the President, have these schools in charge.

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

### INTELLIGENCE GENERALLY UNIMPORTANT

### PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

### GREAT FIRE IN SEBASTOPOL

### OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

### The Russians again Menacing the Allied Lines.

### FIGHTING IN ASIA MINOR.

### RUMORS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

### CARLIST DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

### Cotton Market Dull—Grain Firm—Consols 90 7-8.

The United States Mail steamer *Baltic*, Captain COMSTOCK, from Liverpool, about 9 o'clock, morning of Saturday, Sept. 8, arrived about 12 o'clock last night. The *Baltic* arrived out at 9:5 o'clock, evening of Saturday, Sept. 1.

Commercial intelligence by this arrival mentions that the Bank of England has increased the rate of discount from 3½ per cent.—at which it had stood since the 15th of June—to 4 per cent. Consols receded to 90½, but closed at 90⅞.

Liverpool Cotton market, influenced by the favorable accounts of the growing crop in America and by the increased stringency of money at home, had been dull, with prices of last week barely supported, and, on Uplands, a partial decline of 1-16d.@⅛d. The week's sales amounted to 56,000 bales, of which 43,000 were taken by the trade. Splendid harvest weather had prevailed throughout the week, and the bulk of the British corn crops as likely to be housed in excellent condition. Wheat is thought to be rather a light yield, but Spring corn and roots, including potatoes, are abundant, yet prices of Breadstuffs are maintained under the impression that, in any event, large imports will be required. Bacon has advanced 1s. per cwt. Beef and Pork are unchanged. Lard and Tallow in active demand at an advance. Rice, Sugar and Coffee firm. American Securities are reported steady, without material change in price.

The week which this arrival covers is more barren of news than any similar period since the commencement of the war. With the exception of the announcement that the Russians on the Tchernaya are again menacing the Allied lines; and a surmise that England, instigated by France, is about to pick a quarrel with Naples, the papers contain little else than odds and ends of correspondence respecting the battle of Traktir and the bombardment of Sweaborg—events of the past.

### PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The bloody episode of the fight of Traktir seems likely to have little effect on the course of events in the Crimea. The Russians have retired up their narrow and well-fortified passes to the steep plateau where, according to Gen. SIMPSON's latest report, they are once more prepared for offensive movements. Attention is, therefore, again turned to the siege of Sebastopol. Little on which a judgment may be founded can be learned either from the dispatches of the Generals or from the correspondence of letter-writers before the city.

To our previous knowledge that the besiegers' sap had approached very near to the Russian defences, we now learn that the foremost parallel, which was been begun at the two ends, was completed and united in the middle on the 18th of August. Since then a fortnight has passed, without much incident. General SIMPSON mentions a small sortie in which the Russians succeeded in destroying some gabions. For the rest—the daily life of the camp, its hardships and amusements, the death or leave of individual officers, fill both public and private letters. On the great preparations of the last ten weeks the hopes of the besiegers are fixed, and the fire that will open when the time comes, will be unexampled in the history of warfare.

"The cannonade of October last," says the *Times*, "was trifling to that of April; April was surpassed by the two days which preceded the capture of the Mamelon; but all will sink into insignificance with the iron tempest which will shortly be poured on the besieged city. The weight and range of the guns, the number and size of the mortars, the new positions of the batteries won by the steady progress which has marked the Summer, will try the endurance of the Russians to the utmost. The great scale on which such a bombardment is carried on, and the preparations necessary for its execution, render the delays which precede it a matter of little surprise. In April, the Allies threw against Sebastopol, in nine days, 550,000 shot and shell. The cost of the British ammunition alone was £300,000 sterling! Yet April is now looked backed upon as a time when we undervalued the enemy and did not know what Sebastopol was.

Even on ordinary days the Russians often throw 4,000 shot in 24 hours, and 600 shells into only one part of the British position. Whatever the resources of the garrison, and the strength of the works at which they labor night and day, there can be no doubt that the approaching struggle will determine the fate of Sebastopol, for the Winter at least. No one can pretend to foretell the issue; all that is spoken of with certainty is, that the line-of-battle ships in the harbor will be destroyed, or at least driven from their position, so as to be made powerless against the assaulting troops. Whether the besiegers shall take the Malakoff—whether they can keep it—whether it will lead to the immediate capture of the town, or only to ulterior success—are all matters of doubt. Should victory not favor the besiegers' arms, they will probably be forced to wait in inactivity till another Spring, when change of tactics may assure success. The besieging Generals have set all on the hazard of a doubtful struggle at a single point, and we must wait the result."

The Russians, meantime, are actively engaged in bridging the harbor, to remove their defence to the north side should the south be taken.

The evils of a divided command are more and more felt. The line from Baidar to Inkermann, a distance of twelve miles, is occupied by French, Sardinians and Turks, with part of the English cavalry—each nationality under its own commander, and totally independent of all the others. Report speaks vaguely of a plan to unite the commands of all the troops on the Tchernaya in one hand.

As six weeks, or at most two months, are the utmost limit that can be assured for active military operations, attention is turned to the means of supplying the armies during the coming Winter. Mr. BEATTY, Civil Engineer, had received orders to construct two new lines of railway; one from the Col de Balaklava to Kamiesch, to be worked by horse-power, and the other from Kadekoi to the Woronzoff Road, (near the Sardinian position over Tchergoun,) to be worked by locomotive. The labor of erecting these roads will be supplied by the French and Sardinians. Mr. BEATTY believes that the original railway will last during the Winter, and 200 men of the Army works corps are now engaged in repairing. Stores and sheds are being erected as rapidly as possible, and other preparations for Winter are going on with energy.

The following are the latest official dispatches

FROM GEN. SIMPSON.

HEADQUARTERS SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, Aug. 25.

MY LORDS: Having been engaged since daylight in a careful observation of the position in front of Balaklava, I am unable to address your lordships at any length to-day.

The enemy have been concentrating troops at the Mackenzie, Tchevra and Karabel, their left extending as far as the village of Mehkol, and are supposed to have received considerable reinforcements, which probably consist of two Divisions of Grenadiers, which have been conveyed in carts from Bakshiserai and Simpheropol.

The bridge across the great harbor is nearly completed, and large bodies of men are employed in erecting earthworks on the north side of the harbor. Intrenchments have been thrown up on the Severnaya Hill, extending from the sea coast to the site of the first lighthouse along the north.

From various sources we learn that the Russians on the right bank of the Tchernaya are held in perfect readiness for an offensive movement.

Our siege operations progress steadily with, I regret to say, heavy casualties on our side, as the accompanying lists testify.

(Signed) J. SIMPSON.

SEPTEMBER 1st, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF briefly says: "The fire of the enemy continues as before. There is nothing new."

Same date—PELISSIER telegraphs: "All goes well; everything advances. We are making progress."

### THE WAR IN ASIA.

Intelligence from Asia Minor is reported to be more favorable to the Turks. According to a Turkish bulletin, the Russians advanced on the 4th of August, against the intrenchment of Kars, and attacked a battery. An artillery fight ensued, which lasted two hours, and the Russians retired, leaving 100 dead. Allowing for exaggeration, it would seem that no general attack had been attempted. Erzeroum is said to be completely relieved. At Kenpi-Kenl, a village on the road to Kars, a skirmish of cavalry took place. Afterwards the Russians broke up from before Erzeroum, and retired on Kars, across the Soghanli range of hills.

Letters say that OMAR PACHA will not go to Kars, but will move on to Tiflis with the two-fold object of menacing the communication of the Russians with Georgia and cutting of their retreat, and also of preventing an opportunity to the Circassians and other mountain tribes to join him.

### Rumors of Negotiation.

The pro-Russian paper, *Le Nord*, of Brussels, says: "If we may interpret in a pacific sense the recurring activity of diplomatists, all hope of an arrangement is not lost. M. DE BOUTENIEFF and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF passed the whole morning of the 30th ult. together in conference with Count BUOL, at Vienna. The Vienna Cabinet has already replied to the last circular of Count NESSELRODE, the existence of which is now out of doubt. The communications which take place between Austria and Prussia give ground to believe that the German powers will end by agreeing upon a political programme, which they will be able to oppose to the belligerent parties who may be tempted to extend the war beyond the object for which it was ostensibly undertaken.

### War Items.

The American steamer *Star of the South* left Gibraltar, Aug. 25, with stores for the Crimea.

British steam sloop *Prometheus*, while on the Riff Coast, near Melilla, approached the shore to make out some boats that were observed on the beach, the person on shore hoisted a white flag, as did the steamer, but on the latter approaching within range, a heavy fire of musketry was opened on her, which killed the boatswain and wounded some others. The sloop replied with shot, shell and musketry, and apparently caused considerable slaughter.

Gen. Sir GEORGE BROWN has returned from the army.

GORTSCHAKOFF has sent Gen. TODLEBEN to Simpheropol to recover his strength. TODLEBEN's latest "erection," called the "fort of the holy cross," is armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, and completely commands the Malakoff.

Prince W. LADISLAS CZARTORYSKI has left Paris with several officers, for Constantinople, to organize a corps of Turkish Cossacks, to include Polish recruits. Gen. VIVIAN's contingent remains for the present at Constantinople.

MEHEMET ALI has been appointed CAPUDAN PACHA in the place of HALIL PACHA. There is a rumor that VELY PACHA will enter the Ministry as Minister of Commerce. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has resigned from the Crimea.

TEREKAD PACHA (Gen. STEIN) takes command of the engineer corps of OMER PACHA's army in Asia.

GORTSCHAKOFF has sent a considerable sum of money to Constantinople for use of the Russian officers—prisoners.

Nearly three fourths of the village of Kadi Koni, (the ancient Chalcedon) was destroyed, Aug. 26, by an accidental fire. A destructive fire has also occurred at Moscow.

Prince MENSCHIKOFF is said to have retired to a monastery at Moscow.

Letters say that the peasants of the Ukraine are still unduly discontented.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

### The Baltic.

The *Vulture* arrived at Dantzic on Friday night—she is not so seriously injured as was at first supposed. There is not any news of importance. The weather is very bad. The fleets are healthy.

### Distress in Odessa.

The Captain of a French brig who was wrecked near Odessa, and remained in that city until exchanged, has just returned to Marseilles. He gives a lamentable account of the general distress which prevails among the inhabitants of Odessa,—and many hitherto opulent families, he says, are literally starving. The inhabitants are in constant apprehension of being bombarded. The town is mined.

### Damage to Sebastopol.

General GORTSCHAKOFF writes from Sebastopol that the fortifications have greatly suffered, and that the garrison has experienced considerable losses.

Writing on the 17th the Prince notices the new bombardment commenced on the 10th, and adds, "on our side, despite the violence of this bombardment, the artillery of the town replied with constant success, and with no less energy than that of the enemy, and by its well-directed fire silenced some of their batteries and destroyed the embrasures of others. The serious damage done to our fortifications was repaired by us as well as possible, although the incessant fire of the besiegers at short range considerably delayed the work." This extract is from the *Invalide Russe* of Aug. 20.

## RUSSIA.

General BARO, who commands at Swenborg, has been decorated with the order of St. Andrew.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—An imperial ukase has been issued, abolishing, on the proposal of Prince PASKIEWITCH, the Field Commissariat of the army on active service—Commissary General ANNENKOFF resuming his former charge. Count NESSELRODE has received "permission to travel."

## FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains an Imperial decree modifying the import duty on manufactured iron and machinery.

PARIS, Friday Evening.—To-day the transactions on the Bourse closed at the following quotations: Four and a-half per cents, 92f. 65c. Three per cents, 66f. 65c.

### Great Fire at Sebastopol.

The French Minister of War has received a dispatch from General PELISSIER, dated the Crimea, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., which contains the following intelligence:

On the night of the 5th inst. a great fire took place. It was caused by the bursting of the Russian two-decker *Marien*, which was anchored in the Bay of Sebastopol.

The fire originated in the bursting of a shell discharged from the right attack.

The brilliancy of the flames arising from the conflagration illuminated the whole of the allied camp.

## SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Legation accredited to the Court of Tuscany, has been recalled, in consequence of difficulties which have arisen out of the nomination of a certain *attaché* of the Embassy.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### The Napier and Graham Squabble—Naples to be Called to Account—Abbott Lawrence—Marks of Respect to his Memory—Miscellaneous Items.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER has put his threat in execution, and has published a portion of his correspondence with Sir JAMES GRAHAM. The correspondence, on the whole, shows that NAPIER had all along the approval of the Admiralty, as expressed through Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and that he strictly followed out his instructions, which were not to hazard the fleet against stone walls. The publication has not excited much interest, the public being rather tired of the story of "Old Charley's" wrongs.

There is not a word of political news, if we except a rumor current in the Clubs, that Britain intends to call Naples to account, and will make a recent insult of the Neapolitan police to an attaché of the British Embassy, the groundwork of a quarrel.

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### War Items.

The American steamer *Star of the South* left Gibraltar, Aug. 25, with stores for the Crimea.

British steam sloop *Prometheus*, while on the Riff Coast, near Melilla, approached the shore to make out some boats that were observed on the beach, the person on shore hoisted a white flag, as did the steamer, but on the latter approaching within range, a heavy fire of musketry was opened on her, which killed the boatswain and wounded some others. The sloop replied with shot, shell and musketry, and apparently caused considerable slaughter.

Gen. Sir GEORGE BROWN has returned from the army.

GORTSCHAKOFF has sent Gen. TODLEBEN to Simpheropol to recover his strength. TODLEBEN's latest "erection," called the "fort of the holy cross," is armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, and completely commands the Malakoff.

Prince W. LADISLAS CZARTORYSKI has left Paris with several officers, for Constantinople, to organize a corps of Turkish Cossacks, to include Polish recruits. Gen. VIVIAN's contingent remains for the present at Constantinople.

MEHEMET ALI has been appointed CAPUDAN PACHA in the place of HALIL PACHA. There is a rumor that VELY PACHA will enter the Ministry as Minister of Commerce. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has resigned from the Crimea.

TEREKAD PACHA (Gen. STEIN) takes command of the engineer corps of OMER PACHA's army in Asia.

GORTSCHAKOFF has sent a considerable sum of money to Constantinople for use of the Russian officers—prisoners.

Nearly three fourths of the village of Kadi Koni, (the ancient Chalcedon) was destroyed, Aug. 26, by an accidental fire. A destructive fire has also occurred at Moscow.

Prince MENSCHIKOFF is said to have retired to a monastery at Moscow.

Letters say that the peasants of the Ukraine are still unduly discontented.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

### The Baltic.

The *Vulture* arrived at Dantzic on Friday night—she is not so seriously injured as was at first supposed. There is not any news of importance. The weather is very bad. The fleets are healthy.

### Distress in Odessa.

The Captain of a French brig who was wrecked near Odessa, and remained in that city until exchanged, has just returned to Marseilles. He gives a lamentable account of the general distress which prevails among the inhabitants of Odessa,—and many hitherto opulent families, he says, are literally starving. The inhabitants are in constant apprehension of being bombarded. The town is mined.

### Damage to Sebastopol.

General GORTSCHAKOFF writes from Sebastopol that the fortifications have greatly suffered, and that the garrison has experienced considerable losses.

Writing on the 17th the Prince notices the new bombardment commenced on the 10th, and adds, "on our side, despite the violence of this bombardment, the artillery of the town replied with constant success, and with no less energy than that of the enemy, and by its well-directed fire silenced some of their batteries and destroyed the embrasures of others. The serious damage done to our fortifications was repaired by us as well as possible, although the incessant fire of the besiegers at short range considerably delayed the work." This extract is from the *Invalide Russe* of Aug. 20.

## RUSSIA.

General BARO, who commands at Swenborg, has been decorated with the order of St. Andrew.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—An imperial ukase has been issued, abolishing, on the proposal of Prince PASKIEWITCH, the Field Commissariat of the army on active service—Commissary General ANNENKOFF resuming his former charge. Count NESSELRODE has received "permission to travel."

## FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains an Imperial decree modifying the import duty on manufactured iron and machinery.

PARIS, Friday Evening.—To-day the transactions on the Bourse closed at the following quotations: Four and a-half per cents, 92f. 65c. Three per cents, 66f. 65c.

### Great Fire at Sebastopol.

The French Minister of War has received a dispatch from General PELISSIER, dated the Crimea, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., which contains the following intelligence:

On the night of the 5th inst. a great fire took place. It was caused by the bursting of the Russian two-decker *Marien*, which was anchored in the Bay of Sebastopol.

The fire originated in the bursting of a shell discharged from the right attack.

The brilliancy of the flames arising from the conflagration illuminated the whole of the allied camp.

## SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Legation accredited to the Court of Tuscany, has been recalled, in consequence of difficulties which have arisen out of the nomination of a certain *attaché* of the Embassy.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### The Napier and Graham Squabble—Naples to be Called to Account—Abbott Lawrence—Marks of Respect to his Memory—Miscellaneous Items.

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## NEW-YORK CITY.

### Department Affairs.

A deficiency of more than ten thousand dollars in the Contingent fund of the Police Department, has already become apparent, and the Commissioners are now considering the propriety of making a requisition upon the Common Council for a sufficient amount to meet the expenses of the current year. The Commissioners have been economical in the management of the affairs of the Department, and have not incurred any unnecessary expenses. The deficiency has arisen from the fact that the Police force has been increased from 1,000 to 1,200 men, and the Contingent fund has been increased in proportion. The Commissioners have not yet decided upon the amount of the requisition, but will probably do so at their meeting to-day.

### Whitney Benefit of Police—Why the Fair Ministry?

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I addressed a letter to you on the 13th of August which appeared in your paper of the 15th, in relation to a great annoyance to which Rev. Dr. FERMINGTON's Congregation has been subjected for a length of time during service. I may state that my motive in writing that letter was to give the Police an opportunity of improving their ears in the matter, but so far, have my wishes been disappointed and my efforts defeated, that the annoyance has been increased rather than diminished.

On Sunday evening, the 2d inst., the annoyance was of such a nature that during service the Trustees and Sexton were obliged to station themselves outside the Church to prevent, (as well as they could,) such outrages as have become usual owing to the neglect of the Police. I went in search of a policeman, and after being fortunate enough to find one, in making the complaint to him, he broke out upon me in an extraordinary bullying strain, telling me that I lied; that he had just come from Dr. FERMINGTON's Church, and that all was quiet and peaceable. His statement was false, as no policeman had been in that locality for a full hour previously. Last Sunday evening, the 9th inst., the annoyance was greater, than ever, and, in consequence, I was requested by the Trustees to go to the Watt Street police and enter complaint. I went, and in offering my complaint to the Captain, was told that I lied, that the Aldermen of the Ward was with the policemen on the beat in question on the previous Sunday evening, and had heard no insult him. The Captain also stated that the said Aldermen had informed him that all was quiet and orderly at and around the place in question when the policemen was called upon.

The Captain also stated that he had preserved the copy of a letter which appeared in the TIMES, which was only a "*list of lies from beginning to end*," and that if he knew who wrote that letter he would make them responsible for its contents. I told him that I wrote that letter, and that I was ready to substantiate its improper state to the most satisfactory extent. The Captain, however, declined from asking my name or address, although I proffered it to him.

It further stated that Dr. FERMINGTON's Church received more attention at the hands of the Police than any other place of worship in the Ward, (Fourteenth.) Time to time, unless that attention be constituted of a suitable calculation not to go near it if possible.

The Captain further stated that no policeman could be hired. Hence it is a matter of wonder to not a few that the utmost adjoining place of worship (St. Patrick's Church) should have the special attention of a multiplicity of police officers during service.

Would you please provide your subscriber with a form of complaint, which when offered to a Fourteenth Ward policeman and police-captain may not be accounted an insult. Some information as to the duty of the police in such cases of outrage as have been complained of, may not be altogether useless to the general reader of your valuable paper.

GUILIELMUS H———S.

### Fifteenth Ward School, No. 19.

This school (old No. 11) is in Wooster-street, near Bleecker. The primary school is held in the basement of the edifice, which is of the old style. The number of pupils present Tuesday was 393, under the care of Miss CATHARINE DUMAS and five assistants. The order and general condition of the classes was very good, and the teachers deserve much credit for their efforts to examine the school under unfavorable circumstances. A large first class school edifice is going up in Twelfth-street, near Broadway, which is designed for girls exclusively, and will be opened early next year. No. 19 should be either entirely rebuilt or remodeled for a boys' school or soon as that is completed. The basement should be thrown into the play-grounds and the upper stories improved with wing class rooms. The location is very excellent and central.

THE GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Has an attendance of 104, with a register of 145, under the care of Miss FRANCES A. WESTERVELT, Principal, assisted by Misses MARY E. ACHESON, SARAH P. VAN ZANT, with one vacancy. This school is in fine condition and the intelligence and refinement displayed were very gratifying. Vocal music is taught here, several of the teachers being excellent musicians. They have a piano of good tone.

The specimens of penmanship indicated much proficiency and attention. This branch is taught by Miss ACHESON. The specimens of drawing were creditable. The pupils are, as a general thing, of a superior class and the school is a desirable one.

THE BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school has an attendance of 120, register 183, under the care of DANIEL MOORE, Principal, assisted by ISAAC S. MARSHALL, JAMES A. LITTLE and GALEN C. THACHER. The school is in fine condition and well taught. The old furniture and look of class rooms carry one back to the olden time when it was deemed objectionable to have backs to the seats, and none could occupy seats but the "big boys who wrote."

### House of Refuge.

There was an interesting exercise lately at the House of Refuge on Ward's Island. Mr. E. M. FOWLER, who has said spelling master of the Board of Education from the Fourteenth Ward had presented to the boys of the school premium for best exercises (Mr. EDWARD H. HARRISON, Principal,) and they were competitions in composition for a prize. Upon the appointed day Mr. FOWLER, and another citizen gentleman, who are apt to be around when anything educational is on foot, assisted in upon the judges. The subject given was—"The Character of Washington." Four—the best of many—were read by their authors. The one adjudged to contain the best prize was by Master JOHN HARRISON, a bright lad of thirteen, who read his paper in a fine distinct tone, which would charm many an older boy. The second prize was awarded to Master EDWARD FOWLER, and was a very fine specimen of writing. He read his paper very well, and appeared to be a little younger, 12 years of age, if more than usual

The [illegible] was read by Master RICHARD HARRISON, and the [illegible] by Master EDWARD HARRISON, Master [illegible] was present, as did also Mr. FOWLER. Mr. FOWLER [illegible]

Written personal look prizes to the other competitors. A similar exercise will take place three weeks hence, when a more general competition will be held.

The House for the Girls Refuge is progressing, and will be completed this Fall. The building presents to be very commodious and convenient, and when finished and furnished above the average. The girls have their own chapel and the best of chairs, and do all right well.

The Refuge is one of the best managed and useful of our parish charitable institutions.

### Safety for Our Treasury—A Valuable Hint.

There is a man in Fulton Market who goes about all night with a heavy club thumping the barrels containing fruits and vegetables, with all his might, for the purpose of frightening the rats which infest the Market; and when they run out, there are other men who, with dire intent, cast stones at them. In this way the stealing business is rendered somewhat unpleasant and dangerous. They so sooner get their villainous teeth into a fine pippin than whack goes the club against the barrel,—and the thieves, in their fright, let go the apple and run for their lives, or rather into danger of immediate death,—for they are then pelted with sticks and stones; and if a friendly hole in the pavement be not convenient, their ratships render up their lives—martyrs to a relish for forbidden fruits.

The total failure of all the means yet adopted for the protection of our City Treasury from a species of rats quite as voracious and unscrupulous as those that trouble our markets, makes any precaution against thieves worthy of attention. The Fulton Market preventive is, in our opinion, well worthy the Mayor's particular attention. Rats are rats. They may vary in size and color, but their instincts, their natural tendencies, are the same, or so nearly so that what frightens one would in all probability scare the other. Let the Mayor secure a transcript of the Market regulations, and make it the groundwork of a new plan for frightening or destroying the rats that feed from the Treasury box.

The key to the Treasury is in several apartments of the City Hall. These apartments need close watching by some one who knows City Hall "rat" as soon as he lays an eye on it. The Fulton Market man, from his great experience in rat frightening, would prove valuable. It is not likely that he cares much what variety of rats he frightens, so that he do well paid for his trouble, and if not, a small advance on his present salary would certainly secure his services. Let him be placed in the principal apartment, and half a dozen or more good, stout and active policemen around the City Hall. When a rat enters, direct him to thump with his club against the Treasury, as was his wont against the barrels in the Market, and when the rat runs out, let the policemen pepper him well with sticks and stones. Such an arrangement, if it did not prevent their visits to the Treasury altogether, would at least render stealing much more unpleasant and dangerous, than it is at present.

Let the Mayor put himself in communication with the Fulton Market Rat Frightener, without unnecessary delay.

### Bibles for China.

There has been a movement in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, towards uniting in the work, started in England, of furnishing a million copies of the New Testament to the people of China, in their own tongue. It is said that the Testaments can be printed at the China Missionary Station, at ten or twelve cents a copy, and there are 300,000,000 people in the Empire who are able to read.

Rev. Mr. BONNEY, of the Canton (China) Mission, made some very interesting statements last Sunday afternoon, in the Plymouth Church, in reference to the progress of the missionary labors in that great Empire. It appears that there are now about one hundred laborers in this field, of whom fifty-one are American, and the remainder English, Dutch and German. In Canton there are now three Protestant hospitals, which are represented as receiving an extensive and growing patronage from the Chinese; three day-schools, and one boarding-school for boys, and one boarding-school for girls, all of which are largely attended. At the hospitals, and at some ten other localities in the city, services in the Chinese tongue are held every Sabbath. Mr. BONNEY exhibited the New Testament in the Chinese type, printed on bamboo paper; said it had been as extensively circulated as the limited means provided for the purpose would allow.

### Public Conveniences.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Having seen in your paper two communications upon the subject of "Public Urinals," I think it not ill-timed to state that in Paris there is one of these useful conveniences on each block of the Boulevards, and in most of the other thoroughfares. They are built something like a large pillar, surmounted with a ball, and are encircled with advertisements on the inner side of them towards the street. They could certainly be imported to New-York, with very beneficial results, and although I have not inquired particularly, yet I have do doubt that the advertisements would pay for the erection in a very short time, and thus save any expense. They rather adorn than disfigure the street, and I sincerely hope that we can soon boast of like conveniences.

A. N.

We do not think much of this suggestion.—*for the cost of conveniences of this kind is not worth considering,*—and we have no desire to see Broadway occupied by anything of the kind. There is a great deal more room for them in adjoining streets, where they would be less conspicuous and quite as useful.

But it is a disgrace to our City that no provision whatever of this kind has ever been made. There is no public want more widely felt, nor could the City Government possibly do anything which would contribute to the comfort, health and convenience of a larger number of our citizens and of strangers who happen to be in the City. The *public* health, moreover, is endangered by the existing practice, which converts every secluded street and corner into a pestilential nuisance. The Board of Health would do the City a good service by giving attention to this matter. Nothing but a ridiculous, false delicacy has prevented it from being pressed upon public attention long ago.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

*The People ex rel &c., vs. Del Vechio.*—No application has been made to me on these papers.
*Hays vs Burr.*—Case settled.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Brooklyn Teachers' Association.

This Association held a meeting some evenings since at the Depôt of the Board of Education, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*President*—H. D. WOODWORTH.
*Vice President*—PETER ROBERT.
*Secretary*—S. F. LIBBY.
*Business Committee*—R. E. REEVE, J. W. VALENTINE and D. F. CLARK.

A meeting will be held hereafter on the first Saturday of each month. It is in contemplation to admit teachers of private academies as members of the Society.

☞ Mr. JOHN H. THACKERY, Mason, of No. 85 Orange-street, Brooklyn, sustained serious injuries by falling from a building, on Monday, upon which he was at work.

### Attempted Suicides.

An elderly man, named ROBERT GIFFORD, attempted to shuffle off this mortal coil yesterday morning, at Green Point, by cutting his throat with a razor. He would have accomplished his object but for the timely arrival of a medical gentleman, who took him in charge and bound up his wounds.

A boy, named JACOB SUNDAY, was yesterday sentenced, by Alderman EAMES, of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, to sixty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for stealing from his mother. When taken back to his cell, he attempted to hang himself with a handkerchief, and would have succeeded but for the timely arrival of an officer.

### COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—SEPT. 18.

Before Judges DEAN and MASON, and Justices STRYKER and MANIERE.

This Court assembled at 10 A. M. A Grand Jury was sworn in, but having retired, returned and stated that there was no business for them, and they were accordingly discharged for the term.

Judge DEAN, in his charge to the Jury, took occasion to say, relative to the Prohibitory Law, that he advised them not to listen to any complaints for the violation of that law, as the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court had decided it unconstitutional in its principal features, and the law therefore was the same as if it had never been passed. No injury could result by letting the law rest until the final decision of the Court of Appeals.

Michael GERMAN was then arraigned to plead to an indictment for killing Charles and Robert Johnson on the 30th of June last, in Raymond-street, corner of Fulton-avenue. He pleaded not guilty in a calm and collected manner, as though pleading to an indictment for assault and battery. His trial is set down for Thursday next, but his counsel, Justice H. B. Curtis, is endeavoring to get the case put off for trial in December Court. He thinks that an impartial jury cannot be obtained here. They all read the papers.

The Court then adjourned, and Circuit business was taken up. There are 43 cases on the Law Calendar and 256 on the Trial Calendar to be disposed of.

☞ The Providence *Post* appears in an enlarged form, and with five or six fine new types can make it.

### Press of Texas News—The Cotton Region, Prospects, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HOUSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855.

Texas gets fuller and fuller of enterprising settlers from other States of the Union, North and South, to the general quickening in the prosperous of an abundant yield of the kindly fruits of the earth. From the Red River to Rio Grande, and from the coast to the mountains, the cultivated portions of the earth teem with abundance. The prospects of cotton and sugar, yet to be realized, gives ground of encouragement that these two leading crops of the State will fully equal the extraordinary products of corn, wheat, potatoes, &c., already matured. Immigrants to Texas may safely calculate on procuring all the necessaries of life at cheap rates. The plentiful rains of the Summer have imparted an unusual degree of vigor to the grasses—the range is consequently good, and beef is fat and cheap. The prospect is fair for a heavy mast for hogs, which will cause pork to be cheap and plentiful.

The rapid increase of population and intelligence, has created a demand for a large amount of books and stationery in this new and growing State. In several of the more important towns of the State, a profitable business in that line could be at once established. Among the larger towns, in which there is at present no bookstore, we would mention Austin, (the capital of the State,) San Antonio, Indianola, in Western Texas, Jefferson, Marshall, and Palestine, in Eastern Texas.

### The Divorce Laws of Ohio.

NEWARK, Monday, Sept. 17, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I read the article in your paper of the 8th, entitled the "Free-Love System," in which, you mentioned the marriage contract in Ohio as being a "limited partnership," which I see has been taken in high dudgeon by one DANIEL C. COX. I must attribute to Mr. Cox an ignorance of the divorce laws in Ohio, or an intention to misrepresent the law of that State on this subject. The seventh section mentioned by Mr. Cox as cause for divorce, namely: "*gross neglect of duty*" is of sufficient latitude to admit of great mischief, and render the marriage contract of little consequence. I know, from personal knowledge that marriage contracts in Ohio and some of the other Western States are broken at the will of either party. This is so notoriously true, that it is of almost daily occurrence for disaffected parties from other States to take up a temporary residence in Ohio, Wisconsin or Illinois, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, which could not be effected in New-York or any of the New-England States.

The liberal laws of Ohio and some of the other sister States on divorce, may not be quite so subversive of public morals as the "Free-Love system," but is enough so to not let pass an opportunity to denounce them by every lover of morality. Please give this a place in your columns, and oblige yours, truly,

E. P. CAMPBELL.

### Hon. J. Macpherson Berrien on the Principles of the Know-Nothings.

Hon. J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN, the distinguished ex-Senator from Georgia, has written a long letter to the people of Georgia, declaring himself favorable to the principles and objects of the "American Party." The great object of that party, he says, is to secure to Americans the government of America; and the means by which they propose to bring about that result are, substantial modifications of the acts regulating naturalization. He declares himself strongly in favor of such a change. While there are many worthy men among the foreign emigrants to this country, the great mass of them, he says, are wholly unfit, after a residence of five years, to exercise the right of suffrage. In the early history of the country we needed an influx of population; but this reason exists no longer. The emigrants, moreover, all flock to the North, where they increase the majority in Congress against the South, and threaten to put its institutions at the mercy of fanatics. Although their numbers are still small compared with those of the native population, they still infest the political atmosphere, and are sufficiently strong to control the political contests of the country. Judge BERRIEN agrees with the new party in thinking that this foreign incursion must be regulated or checked—that the term of probation ought to be extended—steps taken to prevent the intrusion of paupers and criminals, and every safeguard thrown around the new statute to prevent its evasion.

The means adopted by the new party to accomplish its ends Judge B. thinks not very different from those employed by other parties. Its oaths, rituals, &c., have been abandoned. Its resolution not to vote for or appoint Romanists to office, he thinks, does not conflict with the Constitution, since that instrument does not profess to interfere in any way with the right of an individual to exercise his own judgment in determining whether the religion of the candidate, or the want of it, ought or ought not to influence him in casting his vote for or against him. This, he adds, seems almost too plain for argument.

"If a voter believes the religion of a candidate to be unsound and dangerous, to an extent which would induce distrust in the ordinary transactions of life, it is not only his right but his duty to withhold his confidence and his vote. No provision of the Constitution forbids it, and duty to the country requires it. It would be wrong in the Government to make this test, because it is an exercise of discretion, which the people have not intrusted to them, but have reserved to themselves. Thus that which would be wrong in the Government is the right and the duty of the citizen. How far this may apply to Romanists, is a matter for the exercise of individual judgment, and for that alone. I would not feel that native American Romanists, trained in the principles of civil liberty, of reverence for the Constitution and laws, and devoted to the Union, would come within its scope."

Judge B. quotes JOHN WESLEY to show that, in his opinion, it was not safe to trust Romanists with political power.

Concerning the relation of the new party to the subject of Slavery, Judge BERRIEN says:

"I recognize the impracticability, from whatever cause, of reconciling the conflicting opinions which exist on the subject of Slavery, and the danger of agitating that question in the National Legislature. I am content that the American party shall in good faith hold themselves bound to abide by, and maintain the existing laws on the subject, and by their declaration that Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists, or to refuse the admission of any State because its Constitution does or does not recognize Slavery as a part of its social system. I hold that the Territories of the United States are the property, not of Congress, but of the whole people of the United States, until such Territory becomes a State. I do not believe that Congress has the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, apart from the contract with Maryland, or considerations of public faith, but as Congress has no constitutional power to violate a solemn contract, or to commit a breach of the national faith, I think they are equally precluded by these considerations."

He closes his letter by appealing to his countrymen to consider calmly whither the pending controversy on this subject tends,—to do nothing rashly or in passion, but to seek, under the guidance of Providence, some course which shall reconcile Southern rights with the perpetuity of the Union.

### John C. Spencer's Early Opinions on Know-Nothingism.

The Washington *Union* republishes the following letter written by the late JOHN C. SPENCER, as long ago as in 1816—Mr. S. then being Postmaster at Canandaigua—in reply to a letter from the Postmaster General, inquiring after the birthplace of himself and his clerks:

SEPTEMBER 7, 1816.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th of July last, in which you request me to inform you in what State or country I was born, and in what country the clerks employed in this Post-Office were born, has been but recently received; and I have delayed a reply to it in order to reflect upon the propriety of answering the questions it contains. I am far from wishing to exhibit any disrespect to you, Sir, as an individual or as the head of the Post-Office Department; and if the inquiries made by you were merely for your own gratification, I should answer them with pleasure.

But upon mature reflection, I am satisfied that Congress had no right to require the information sought by your questions, and that, if their resolution be complied with in this respect, a principle will be sanctioned which is abhorrent to the spirit of our Government—which would combine in one body the distinct powers of the Legislative and Executive Departments—which would authorize inquisitorial visits into all the details of private life, and which would establish distinctions between native and naturalized citizens, and between the citizens of different States, unfounded in reality and productive only of dissension and mischief.

While I absolutely admit the legislative power of Congress to impeach and try every officer of the Government, I yet deny their right to exercise the executive functions in dividing or expressing any opinion upon the qualifications of persons to hold executive appointments. If the resolution in question be not intended as a foundation for such a decision, it is worse than useless.

If I should inform Congress, through you, Sir, where I and my clerks were born, I do not perceive why I may not with equal propriety so report to them the ancestry of my property, the number of my children, my political sentiments, and every other object of inquiry in which the curiosity of Congress may wish to be gratified. But the most important objection, in my mind to the resolution of Congress is, that it is a firebrand of discord between the native and the naturalized citizen. Our Constitution recognizes no difference between them except in the solitary case of the office of President; and yet the resolution of Congress would make a distinction, and would present it to the public in the worst and most unfair point of view—that of Executive enjoying the countenance of our citizens. *If it be not considered as a reflection upon naturalized citizens, it certainly betrays a jealousy of their fidelity unworthy of Americans and disreputable to our republican institutions.*

I beg your indulgence for the length of this letter, which contains only the outlines of my reasons for declining to answer your questions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN C. SPENCER,
Postmaster, Canandaigua.

### Reverdy Johnson on Know-Nothingism.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, in replying to an invitation to attend a public celebration of the adoption of the Constitution, at Baltimore, takes occasion to express his dissent from the principles and purposes of the Know-Nothings. The two most important principles secured by the Constitution, he says, are, equality in every political right, and absolute, unrestricted, unquestioned enjoyment in every religious opinion. Except as to eligibility to the office of President, nothing but actual citizenship, without regard to origin, is required. It may be, he adds, that in this stage of our history it would be well to change the existing rule. The period of antecedent residence may be too brief, and the guards against abuse insufficient; but to combine together in any form *to exclude from office* those who have been or may become naturalized under the present rule, is as clear a violation of the Constitution as would be a forcible denial of any other right either of person or property. That the wrong is to be done through the ballot-box gives it no excuse. The thing is in itself as war with the Constitution wholly irrespective of the means by which it is committed. Indeed it is rather an aggravation of it, as it abuses the sacred purposes of the franchise, by converting it into an instrument of injustice, from being, as it should be, the means of supporting all the rights that the Constitution confers on the citizen.

Upon the subject of religious freedom our ancestors were so jealous that they deemed it right to secure it more effectually than it was thought to be secured by the Constitution as at first adopted. This they did in the first of the amendments by denying to Congress the right to pass any "law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." And this they deem equally important, as the whole article shows, with "freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for a redress of grievances."

If a candidate is to the injury of the naturalized citizen, merely because of his being naturalized, is improper, how much more improper, if that be possible, is such a combination to affect the rights of a citizen, whether native or naturalized, because merely of his religious opinions!

### Henry A. Wise on Rights, Duties, Republicanism, &c.

ONLY, near ONLEY, Va., Sunday, Sept 9, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that it will not be in my power to accept your invitation to participate with the Democrats of Pennsylvania in the celebration of the 68th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution, at Independence Square, on the 17th inst.

The Constitution—not Compromises of any sort—the Constitution itself is the very standard of the individual and of the State's rights, which must not and cannot be invaded in this confederated Republic, without destroying our civil and religious and political liberty. The laws guard us; but what guards the laws? In absolute and oppressive Governments, despotism, with fixed bayonets, guards itself, its own commands, and executes them. In a land free enough for law to reign, nothing can guard the reign of law but a sound, conservative, conscientious, Christian observance of *moral obligations*. The more obligation to obey the laws is the highest in the Republic. There can be no higher law than that in this land. What, then, if the churches shall become corrupt by ambitiously aspiring to lay their hands on political power, to wield the sacred kingdom for the ends and aims of temporal aggrandizement? What if they, in this country, shall disregard the fundamental laws of liberty, and trample upon Constitutions, in order that they may violate the chief of Christian virtues, charity, and become intolerant and proscriptive and persecuting? And how shall the laity be expected to be patient and obedient, if our clergy shall set the example of violence and resistance and revolution? The *most precious of all the rights of the States* is the right which each and all enjoy of the "glorious privilege" of the *union of the States*. No misnomer, then, could be more an imposture than that which names itself *Republican*, to assail the inalienable rights of man—the only earthly right which pertains to immortality, the right of worshipping God according to individual conscience, especially, and the constitutional rights of the States to all the blessings of our inestimable union of States!

In these evil times, then, hold up and aloft, high up to the eyes of all our people, the glad and glorious Constitution under which we have prospered so long and so largely! Hold it up as our banner in the struggle to perpetuate our freedom and our peace! Let us never leave it, never depart from it, and under its ample guarantees maintain and defend forever our Union as one people!

Yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.
To GIDEON G. WESCOTT, &c., &c.

### Discovery of a Rock in the Gulf Stream.

*From the Washington Union, 10th Sept.*

The United States Consul at Liverpool, England, in a letter dated Aug. 10, states that two days ago Captain TESSIER, of the ship *Emily V. Pierre*, of Charleston, arriving at the above-named port from Charleston, informed him that he had seen a rock in Gulf stream which he did not think was laid down in any of the published charts. Considering the statement too important to receive verbally, the Consul requested the Captain to furnish it in writing. It is as follows:

"On Sunday, July 15, at about 5½ o'clock, I was called by the officer on duty to look at what he supposed to be a wreck at a short distance on the starboard bow. It proved to be a rock—a most dangerous one, too, lying as it does, within the limits of the gulf stream, and in the track of ships bound to Europe or the Northern States from all the Gulf and southern Atlantic ports of the United States. I took my glass in the mizzen-top, and the rock being but a short mile from the ship, I had an excellent opportunity of examining it. The wind was southwest and light, the sea very smooth, and the ship going about two and a half knots through the water. The current of the Gulf meeting the obstruction formed a kind of overfall over the head of the rock, and left a wake in the direction of the stream plainly discernable for a distance of 200 hundred yards. At short intervals the heavier swells uncovered the head of the rock, showing a surface (as near as I could judge) fifty feet in diameter, and covered with long sea-weed. It is a most dangerous rock, for, after a long spell of calm or light winds, the head being just awash, the first intimation a ship would receive of her proximity to the danger would be her striking upon it. On the other hand, the head being so small would create, in heavy weather, but a comparatively small breaker, which might very easily (particularly at night) be taken for the comb of a wave. I was working my afternoon sights when called by the mate. The observation was a good one, and my chronometer being very exact, the position I assign to the danger cannot be more than one or two miles out of the way. We found, on the day in question, a current setting to the northeast at the rate of two and a half miles per hour. On my chart of the North Atlantic, published by JAMES IMRAY in 1852, there is a rock laid down in the same latitude nearly, but forty-five miles further to the eastward. It is called the Orion Rock, was seen in 1845, and is marked 'doubtful.' May not the rock I saw and the Orion Rock be one and the same?

"The following is the position assigned to the rock: North latitude 35° 14'; west longitude 73° 21'."

### From the Plains.

MR. EDWARD MORIN has returned to St. Joseph with the remains of Capt. GIBSON, killed by the Sioux Indians, ten miles below the mouth of Deer Creek, in the Indian Territory. The Sioux Indians are represented by his party to have been troublesome, and an engagement took place between them and the Indians, on the 4th July, at the North Platte Bridge, in which two of the Indians were killed.

Gen. HARNEY left Fort Kearney on the 4th of August, with 1,300 men, making forced marches to accomplish some purpose as yet unknown. He said to Mr. MORIN, on leaving, "By G——d, I am for battle—no peace." All along the Platte, the Buffalo were to be seen in great numbers.—*Missouri Republican.*

### A Very Great Scamp, and Yet a Young One.

—The Newark *Advertiser* tells this story:

"The young man who gave his name as SIMONSON, and his alleged wife, who were arrested in this city on Friday, charged with a robbery in Camptown, it appears are a runaway couple from Staten Island, nearly opposite Elizabethport. Only July 30, 1822, a MARY BARRETT was married to one WASHINGTON BARRETT, and they lived together until the 11th inst., when she eloped with a young man, whose name is JOHN HENRY VAN PELT, and came to Camptown, where they took board, giving their names as DAVID and EMILY SIMONSON—and who, as already stated, were arrested and confined in jail. His father and Mr. BARRETT were here on Sunday and visited the guilty couple in prison, and made affidavit to the above facts. VAN PELT is an old offender, and has been in difficulty several times. Sometime ago he was sent to our County jail for six months for larceny, and he has also been engaged in some difficulty on Staten Island. An investigation was had before Justice SANFORD, who, after severely reprimanding them, dismissed them, as no one appeared to make a charge. VAN PELT is only 20 years of age, and the girl but 16. His father, who is a local preacher, designs putting him on board a whaling ship to-morrow, and having her (who is his niece) sent to the House of Refuge for a year. He says the boy has cost him $3,000.

CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED.—The Catholic church at Grove Creek, some twelve miles south of this village, was burned to the ground on the night of the 27th ult. Although there are several houses in plain sight from one-fourth to half-a-mile distant from the church, the fire was not, as we are informed, discovered until some time during the forenoon of the 28th. At this time all that would burn was consumed. It is supposed to have been done by Americans citizens.—*Dekalb (Jones) Argus, Sept. 6*

COAL.—The tonnage for the season for anthracite coal is 8,200,000 tons, an increase over last year of 361,500 tons. The trade is in a healthy condition, without any changes in prices and a City Council. The first coal train from Mount Carbon, on the Schuylkill Valley and New Jersey Central Railroad, for New-York left the former place on Saturday afternoon with 96 cars, containing five tons each.—*Mercury's Advertiser.*

### THE INSIDE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Interesting Letter from an Englishman Physician in the Russian Service.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Gazette* publishes a letter from Dallas-post, written by Dr. JOHN H. MCGAVOCK, of Williamson County, who is pursuing his profession with the service of the Czar, at Sebastopol. We make some interesting extracts from the letter, which was written in intervals between the 4th and 1st of July:

* * * * * * *

You have no idea how much destruction one bomb will create, if it be a large one; and the French are helping us to them at present of enormous dimensions and in considerable quantities; the effect of which is, we have considerable numbers of men wounded and killed every day.

I had formed a very erroneous idea of Sebastopol from the different drawings I had seen of it. You remember one we had which represented the city as if it was situated on a level plain, &c. You see a little engraving, but very bad, and one that does not represent one-half the ground over this sheet of paper. Nothing but a sight with the natural eye can give a man any idea of the place any way correct. It is naturally a very strong place, but I cannot see that the Russians have any advantage in the location of ground; the hills all around on the south side are equally as tall as those of the city, and those that are held by the Russians. One thing, they have a decided advantage in surrounding completely, as they do, three sides of us, and with their vessels half the other side. All their fire is concentrated to one point while that of the Russians has to be divergent in all directions. You see the advantage at once that this gives them; when our men are off duty they are nearly exposed to the same danger as when on, because the bombs and cannon balls are whizzing and bursting all over the city all the while. When the French, on the other hand, are off duty, they can go back to their camp, which is situated without shot of any of our guns.

I believe that there is at least half as many killed in the city while off duty, as there is at the trenches at the present time. During the time that they are attempting to destroy a battery, of course more are killed on the batteries. All the fighting, save that which is done during an assault or sortie, is done from behind the bastions. You know something of the construction of a bastion, I suppose. It is nothing more than an embankment of dirt, with places cut through for cannon. The French have the same as we do, and in this particular we have no advantage over them; and then they have a decided advantage of us in their artillery, which will carry much further than ours; we have excellent artillery, though, but it is very heavy. Another thing they have that does a great deal of execution—the Minie rifle. You have heard it spoken of in high terms, but its value as an instrument of war has never been spoken in terms too high.

We lose a great many men from them, and those French know so well how to take advantage of every little rise in the ground to make a rifle pit; four or five of them get in here, and one shoots while the others load for him, and they do a vast deal of execution to our artillerymen. These pits are thick all round the city, and you may shoot at them with a cannon, but with little effect, for as soon as he fires his rifle dips down in his hole, and you see nothing more until you hear the crack of his rifle again, and they are pretty sure to get a man; and the balls, which are conical and very heavy for a gun, generally go through and through; you never find them lodged, without they had struck a bone, which is sure to be broken and shivered in every direction, rendering amputation necessary.

But Russia has the best soldiery in the world. They have no fear about them in this particular. They are different from the soldiery of all countries: it is impossible to get up a panic in the Russian army; they will stand with the stubbornness of a mule, and be shot down by thousands, and never think of running, without they are ordered to do so. They know nothing but to obey; you might order on a thousand of them against a million, and tell them to stand and fight; if they had an officer with them that would stand, I believe the last one might be shot down, and you would never see the least movement towards running.

Although we lose a good many men, I do not think more than the enemy when they make an assault upon us; then we take them down—yes, by thousands. I have seen two assaults made, with the attempt to take the Malakoff hill, or tower, as it is called, (the tower that stood on it has been knocked to pieces some time ago, but it is now fortified with bastions,) on the 18th of June. You have long since read accounts of it in the newspapers. They made two desperate attempts to take it, during which their loss must have been truly immense. Never witnessed such a sight before. One of them took place about daylight, and lasted until 9 o'clock, and when the sun was two hours high it was as dark as midnight. We rather got them, though—drove them back over their dead, which lay in heaps all over the hill-sides. This must have been a bad day for them. We lost a great many men, but we can afford to lose a hundred where France can one. The Russian soldiers are like flies—kill one and ten will come and take his place.

By the sinking of the ships, thereby forming a barricade, we have no use for only two of our fortresses, those nearest the sea; by this means we can take the cannon from the others to fortify from the land side, which we have done, but the cannon of the fortresses are most too heavy in the only fault one could have to using them on land; but although we have taken a great many cannon from the fortresses for this purpose, there is enough left here to sink the whole of the immense fleet that is lying out here, if they were to attempt to enter the harbor. The fortifications for this purpose, I think, are on a scale too grand. You can form no idea from engravings what an appearance these fine fortresses make, and they are all built and bomb proof. A cannon ball makes but little impression on them; in fact, none of importance.

On the north side of the bay is also a succession of hills, some of which are very high, and running in every direction. You find on them all bastions facing in every direction. These bastions and redoubts extend up the bay for a mile or so from the city, and some of them are very effective, pouring nearly a continual stream of balls across the bay into the enemy's battery, which is nearest the bay. I think it very doubtful whether the French would be able to hold this city for any length of time, if they could get possession of it. From the fact that the hills on the north side are taller than those on the south, and the city and the batteries on them, I think would force them to leave it. In the main, they have been attempting, that is, from the land on the south side. I will finish this by saying that it is the best fortified place I ever saw. There is not a hill or mound where a cannon could be placed with advantage, but you find them.

Russia has a hard hand to contend against France. England is not known here in the fight at all: you never know her name but in derision. Even the French prisoners that are here in the hospital refuse to eat with them. My word for it, that all this friendship that exists between France and England does not extend to the hearts of the people. I believe the French have more amity for the Russians than they have for their colleagues.

A man naturally feels a little lonesome here when he is by himself in a place like this, with no other American. I am the only man left. Those who have been here are either dead or left for home. When I arrived here I found two American physicians, but they left soon after. They were not well pleased, and before I saw anything of the benefits to be derived by being here, they predicted me a great deal against the place; but I fear it was their own fault; in fact, I know it was if they had anything to complain of.

'Tis true, things here are not as one could expect to find at Paris. Everything is very dear here—you pay twenty-five cents for every plate or portion of your soup, your beef, your bread, mutton, butter, &c. Coffee and tea every time you order is twenty-five cents. They pay a man, however, enough for him to live on the cheap scale, and make his dinner off of two plates, but an American must not do that. The officers of the Russian army are the nobility, and, although they receive but little pay from the Government, they spend a great deal of money. And another thing, they are all educated men. You find scarcely any of them who do not speak fluently two or three different languages besides their own. In this respect they are superior to us. The Polish officers are, if anything, superior to the Russians. They speak all the European languages except the English. I cannot account for this fully, that so few of them speak English. There is one Pole who occupies a bed in my room that speaks well six different languages.

For a description of Sebastopol, it is impossible for me to give you it in full. It is a very pretty place even now, although it has had a shower of bombs and balls poured into it for the last ten months; but you know that this would alter the appearance of any city. One of our cities would have long ago been in ruins, from the fact that we use a great deal of wood in the construction of our houses, which is not the case in Russia. I have no idea there is a house in this place covered with anything made of wood. Tin and brick are used for that purpose altogether; if it was otherwise, this place would be burnt up in a day, for when the rocket falls in a house, everything of a combustible nature goes.

There are some beautiful buildings here, both private and public; some fine churches, one magnificent one. The library building, which is situated on the highest point of the city proper, is a beautiful edifice. It contains many valuable things, models of vessels, &c. The books are all taken out at present, but you find in them notices of the newspapers of the day. The Matson Noble que is another beautiful building, situated near this port. It is a kind of assembly or club building. I roomed in it for a while. The buildings of the place are mostly made of a kind of stone that abounds here to a great extent—a white soft stone that resembles marble much, and which can be dressed up very easy.

Sebastopol is situated on three hills, or rather covers one hill and the sides of two others, and on the south side of the bay or harbor, and about two miles from the sea. The harbor is about a mile wide, with several inlets, one of which runs out between the two hills and separates Corabelna, as this portion of the city is called, from the city proper. Across this inlet is a temporary bridge, a little south of east from the Marine Barracks, and about a quarter or three quarters of a mile from them is the hill on which stood Malakoff tower, and which is now defended by a bastion on a grand scale. The Matson buildings are situated as it were at the foot of the hill, and from them to the tower is the portion of the city called Corabelna; a ridge runs down from the Malakoff hill to the bay. On this ridge we have two excellent bastions, but the ground where they are situated is considerably lower than the hills running from them, which are held by the French, and on which they have some excellent guns. From the Malakoff tower, running all round the city, is a succession of another hills, these immediately adjoining the city being held by us and the others by the enemy. We have two bastions besides the Malakoff tower on this side of the bay; these form a complete semi-circle, or surround the city on this side.

HON. CALEB CUSHING is daily expected on

BOARDING

# The Daily Dispatch

## Beef Up.

While the "Bulls" in Wall-street are tossing up "fancy Stocks" to a high figure, the owners of bullocks at Forty-fourth-street have followed suit, and yesterday prices went up ony twelve per cent., or one and a quarter cents per pound. The cause of this sudden rise in the little probability of its continuing another week, are stated at length in our Live Stock Reports in another column. As the butchers did not appear to lower beef in proportion to its first cost last week, we stipulate that they shall not raise their prices another week, and the public may be congratulated in the fact that the Fleischt Company, in their duties to conceive a more extended market for a healthful provision of food, have not been unmindful of their duties to the consumer. Their action on the present occasion is worthy of all praise, and we hope to see it followed by other companies.

## Brevities.

We have received Harlaw and St. John papers to Sept. 15. Among the improvements going on at Pictou, N. S., is the establishment of a large iron foundry. In Newfoundland, lumes are reported as hard to be cut, and the Fredericton (Hollows had been received with Dalhousie (Hollows had been received by the Montreal Irish Society of St. John's Benevolent Irish Society. The object of his visit was to consecrate the new Roman Catholic Cathedral.

## Stamp Mistaken.

From the Boston Atlas, 1854.

We have received from all towns and plantations in this state, in which the accepted vote for Governor is as follows, compared with the previous year:

| | 1854. | 1853. |
|---|---|---|
| Morrill | 46,203 | 45,804 |
| Wells | 46,008 | 45,819 |
| Parris and Carr | | 30,313 |
| Blank | 10,000 | 12,737 |

The House of Representatives will consist of 94 Whigs, 56 Democrats and 20 Whigs. The Senate will consist of 19 Democrats and 13 Whigs, elected by the union. If the Opposition have secured in Wyoming, 2 Democrats and 1 Whig. Kentucky has elected 10 Democrats and 10 Whigs. Tennessee has elected by the Democratic State Committee 13 Democrats and 12 Whigs. Missouri has elected 7 Democrats and 1 Whig. Arkansas has elected 4 Democrats and 1 Whig. Alabama has elected 7 Democrats and 1 Whig. Mississippi has elected 5 Democrats and 1 Whig. Louisiana has elected 4 Democrats and 2 Whigs. Texas has elected 3 Democrats and 1 Whig. Florida has elected 1 Democrat and 1 Whig. Georgia has elected 8 Democrats and 2 Whigs. South Carolina has elected 7 Democrats and 1 Whig. North Carolina has elected 8 Democrats and 2 Whigs. Virginia has elected 13 Democrats and 5 Whigs. Maryland has elected 5 Democrats and 3 Whigs. Delaware has elected 1 Democrat and 1 Whig. New Jersey has elected 5 Democrats and 2 Whigs. Pennsylvania has elected 15 Democrats and 15 Whigs. New York has elected 22 Democrats and 10 Whigs. Connecticut has elected 4 Democrats and 1 Whig. Rhode Island has elected 2 Democrats and 1 Whig. Massachusetts has elected 10 Democrats and 10 Whigs. Vermont has elected 3 Democrats and 3 Whigs. New Hampshire has elected 3 Democrats and 3 Whigs. Maine has elected 5 Democrats and 3 Whigs.

## Henry Hosbory of Jewsbury at Providence.

From the Providence Journal, Sept. 18.

Mr. Henry Hosbory, of Jewsbury, England, arrived in this city on Saturday last, and has been engaged during the week in delivering lectures in Mechanics' Hall. Mr. Hosbory is a man of fine appearance, and has a pleasing address. He has been for many years a resident of Jewsbury, and is well known as a writer and lecturer. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and is a minister in that body. He is also a magistrate for the county of Jewsbury, and has been for many years a member of the Jewsbury Town Council. He is a man of wealth, and has been engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods. He has been in this country about two months, and has visited Niagara Falls, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other places of interest. He has been received with marked attention by the citizens of the places he has visited, and has delivered lectures in most of them. He has been invited to visit Providence by a number of our citizens, and has consented to do so. He will lecture in this city on Monday evening next, in the Universalist Church, on the subject of Temperance. He will also lecture on Tuesday evening next, in the Baptist Church, on the subject of Slavery. He will also lecture on Wednesday evening next, in the Methodist Church, on the subject of Peace. He will also lecture on Thursday evening next, in the Unitarian Church, on the subject of Education. He will also lecture on Friday evening next, in the Universalist Church, on the subject of Intemperance. He will also lecture on Saturday evening next, in the Baptist Church, on the subject of Slavery. He will also lecture on Sunday evening next, in the Methodist Church, on the subject of Peace. He will also lecture on Monday evening next, in the Universalist Church, on the subject of Education. 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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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PERSONAL.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY.

AUCTION SALES.

MEDICAL.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT CASH PRICES.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

BANK NOTICES.

INSURANCE.

DIVIDENDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

DANCING.

ZINC PAINTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND

# New-York Daily Times.

## CITY POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Party that beats Reporters.

The K. N.s under their own Vine.

Endorsing Nominees and no Questions Answered.

THE O. H. P. G.S IN DEADLY PERIL.

**The Seventh Ward Council, K. N.**

The disaffection in the Council is daily becoming greater, and it now requires but some decisive action on the part of the corrupt minority to bring matters to a crisis. Last week, a disaffected member, who has taken quite a prominent part in K. N. politics, brought a series of charges against Mr. JAMES W. BARKER, for the purpose of expelling him from the Organization. The charges were that he, Mr. BARKER, being a member of the Tammany Organization, was, of necessity, a traitor to the legitimate Order, and unworthy to be continued in his position. To this the Ex-Grand President replied in his usual rambling style, but did not deny his connection with that new Society known as the "Wheat within a Wheel." The meeting closed in noise and confusion, and it was only the absence of any exciting cause that prevented a general *melee*. On last Monday evening, however, an opportunity afforded itself for the pugnacious members to gratify their belligerent propensities, and the opportunity was not neglected. It appears that the Tammany, in the Seventh Ward, were desirous of having Mr. BARKER represent them as the K. N. Delegate to the Nominating Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 26th of September, and to effect their purpose, they endeavored to pack the Council Chamber on Monday evening, when the election was to take place. But the opposition had prepared for this, and being in the majority, they succeeded in putting off the election for three weeks, when of course it will be useless, the Convention meeting before that time. Thus the Seventh Ward will not send any Delegate to Auburn, and Mr. BARKER is floored in his own Ward!

The Seventh Ward Council meets at No. 66 East Broadway, in which building is situated Temple No. 3 of the Tammany. The members of this last-named organization, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, made their appearance early in the evening, headed by the Grand Treasurer, G. W. WILLIAMS, of the Tenth Ward, and such of them as could not enter the Council hung about the doors until the meeting had adjourned. They then made an attack upon the opponents of Mr. BARKER, in which they, the Tammanyites came off second best, some of their number receiving a tolerably good thrashing for their pains, and two of them being arrested and taken to the Tenth Ward Station-house. This freeze terminated the proceedings of the evening.

In this connection it may be as well to thank the Seventh Ward gentlemen for their courtesy and willingness to supply us with information. And as the passwords have all been changed in this State within the last week, there can be no harm in giving those of the last quarter for the benefit of the uninitiated—*Columbia Our Home, Natives!* These at present in use we shall of course hold inviolate.

**The Tenth Ward K. N.'s on the Nomination—Nobody's Business—Brother Van Denser on the Course.**

On Saturday the 8th inst., our reporter dropped in among the Brothers of Council No. 5, at the corner of Grand and Ludlow, and found quite a large attendance, not only of the "faithful" but also of a number who came expressly to withdraw. Among the visitors was ROBERT BUATTY, *Esquire*, the K. N. candidate for County Clerk; also Dr. WOODWARD, who is not a candidate, but who is private Secretary of the Mogul; also A. MACINTYRE, *Esquire*, the K. N. Surrogate of last year, and others of lesser note. Nothing of consequence took place beyond what our reporter has furnished us.

The first topic which excited Council No. 5 was the withdrawal of a number of the most influential and worthy Brothers. It seems they were impelled to this step from feelings of disgust at the farcical comicalities of the ruling majority. It was the only course left them whereby they could retain their own self-respect.

Another incident illustrative of the profound wisdom of Council No. 5, was the manner in which Hon. JOSEPH B. PETTY was endorsed. The fact of his endorsement is only evidence of their appreciation of his abilities; but the *modus operandi* is worthy of mention. When his name was brought forward, and the motion made to endorse him as the K. N. candidate for State Senator, a simple-minded brother who had not been behind the curtain, and who evidently was unacquainted with the honorable gentleman, unsuspectingly asked *what was Mr. Petty's business?* To his astonishment, and the astonishment of our reporter, this question produced a perfect storm. The Oracle, who doubtless felt sympathy, was outrageously incensed. He addressed himself to the *questioner*, by saying "it's none of your d—d business; he is an honorable man and a good American, and that is enough." Brother BROOKS, the President, declared the question out of order, *as the Council had no right to cast reflections upon a brother's business.* Whereat the vote on the endorsement was taken and declared carried, although large numbers voted in the negative, and declared their determination to withdraw sooner than vote for any man *whose friends refused to tell his business.*

It is rumored that Brother DOOLAN, the K. N. candidate for Assemblyman, is getting frightened. In regard to Brother JAMES H. GRIFFITH, the K.N. candidate for Alderman, and Brother ELIAS COHEN, the K. N. candidate for Councilman, in the Twenty-sixth Council-District. It is pretty well settled that they intend to run at *all hazards*, as they expect to be endorsed by the *Temperance* Alliance and *Templars*. Brother CHARLES WHITLOCK, the K. N. candidate in the Twenty-seventh Council District, is also determined to run, and is very confident of success *through a union of the Hards and Softs upon him.* Of late, he has been uncommonly interested in the financial affairs of Council No. 5. On a recent occasion he exhibited his powers in this direction by carrying around a hat, and making an especial appeal to the Brothers to contribute liberally. [That's right, Brother W., get all you can of the Brothers before they withdraw.]

On Saturday last the great theme was to find out who of the Brothers had accepted Whig nominations Such as have are to be expelled. It is no longer a principle that "Americans shall rule America." The watchword, as enunciated is "Death to the Whigs." Brother Tammany Hall nor Stuyvesant Institute are ever mentioned in Council No. 5, though both have denounced them in resolutions of the strongest kind. Let a poor Whig only show his head and the Brothers are ready to spit their venom at him.

**Washington Chapter O. U. A.**

The meeting of this Chapter, which takes place this evening, is of considerable interest to the American party generally, as it will be moved that JAMES W. BARKER, of the Seventh Ward, and J. B. BACON, of the Fifteenth, be expelled from the Organization. Charges will be preferred against them, and sustained by a positive amount of testimony; and although it will scarcely be necessary to say that it will result in the expulsion of the persons named. As the testimony in the case is of a somewhat interesting character, we shall try to find room to furnish a summary of it at the proper time.

**Third Senate District.**

We are authorized and requested to state that the rumor that THEODORE A. WARD, Esq., had declined the nomination of State Senator from the Third Senatorial District is premature. He has not yet signified his intention to refuse the nomination. We are informed, moreover, that it is not true that the Third Senatorial Committee will meet at No. 21 Ann-street on Thursday evening. They will not probably be called together until after the State Convention has met.

**Republican Delegates.**

A meeting of the citizens of the Second Assembly District of Brooklyn City, L. I., held Tuesday evening, Sept. 18, at the Mansion House, Hon. ANOS F. STARVER was called to the Chair, and Messrs. H. H. HOLYOKE and E. BETTNER were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting selected the following persons from their respective Wards as Delegates to a Convention to be held at the Mansion House Thursday evening, 7 o'clock, Sept. 20th, inst., for the election of two Delegates to the Republican Convention at Syracuse, on the 26th inst., viz.:

First Ward—E. B. Bowen, W. Bowen, H. N. Hitt, E. Conway.

Second Ward—H. W. Law, Seth Bradford, J. A. Bell, J. Hall, jr.

Third Ward—Wm. E. Skinner, Albert Woodruff, J. W. Bennett, —— Hall.

Fourth Ward—F. W. Kemper, Henry Hill, John Hendrickson, E. Bowne.

Fifth Ward—Wm. Seymour, Wm. Beard, C. J. Shepherd, Henry Hunt.

Fourth Ward—Wm. Cornell, Robert A. Muir, Christian Kahn, Mr. Donnelly.

## MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.

THE COUNCILMEN.

COUNCILMAN WILD ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN HIS VOTE, AND IS PUT DOWN BY THE PRESIDENT—THE OPINIONS OF MEMBERS ON THE REPUTATION OF CHURCH-STREET—THE NAME CHANGED TO MERCANTILE-STREET.

The Board of Aldermen during their session last evening had a number of important subjects before them, and several interesting debates upon them. The following are the matters which excited the most general interest.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL WORTH.

The report of the Committee having under consideration the erection of a monument to Major-General WORTH, coming up, a long debate ensued, during which it was clearly shown that the bids sent in were not of a satisfactory character, and consequently the Commissioner was authorized not to accept any of them, and advertise anew for proposals.

MORE BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

*Resolved*, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to advertise for proposals to pave Greenwich-street, from Cortlandt-street to the Battery, with Belgian pavement, and the same be sent back to the Board for confirmation.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A report of the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of changing the location of Engine Company No. 3, from the Ninth to the Eighth Ward, caused some debate, after which the petition of the Company was referred back to the Committee. A resolution was adopted directing the Chief Engineer to send Engine No. 3 to her location, No. 300 Brocker-street, and that he order the Company to duty immediately.

COMMON COUNCIL CARRIAGE HIRE—GREAT SPEECH BY COUNCILMAN WILD—THE PRESIDENT PUTS HIM DOWN.

The carriage-hire question came up on the following preamble and resolution from the Board of Aldermen, for concurrence.

*Whereas*, It appears from the Comptroller's report, recently made to the Common Council, that a large amount of money has been expended in paying the bills of carriage hire for members of the Common Council while on official business, (as is alleged,) and,

*Whereas*, It is believed, that the amount charged in said report for such purpose, is purely an extravagance, and not warranted by the discharge of official duties on the part of the Corporation, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed not to make any further payment for bills contracted after the passage of this resolution, for carriage hire for members of the Common Council, Heads of Departments, or any member of the City Government.

On the preamble and resolution there was a long, exciting, and sometimes close, a really interesting debate.

After several attempts to lay the whole subject on the table, and to postpone, Mr. BARNEY moved, as a substitute, to concur, so far as the Board of Aldermen were concerned.

Mr. MCCAMBLE moved to amend the substitute by adding, "and so far as the Councilmen are concerned."

Several other amendments were now made and debated, none of which, however, were adopted. Side remarks were made relative to the interest some of the members had in the subject, when

Mr. SEELEY called for the previous question.

Mr. PURDY arose and declared it beneath the character of a gentleman to make such a call.

The call was nevertheless made, and the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and had reached the Seventeenth District, when

Mr. WILD arose and said: Mr. President and Councilmen——can a man——in this Board——make an explanation——of his vote——that is the question——before the Board——at——this time——I am on the Committee on Streets——it has been——said——we are all thieves——and——pickpockets, and robbers. I never robbed——the City one cent.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman will please confine himself to the question.

Mr. WILD—I want to explain——my vote. It has gone abroad that——we are all——pick——pockets, and I want to explain my vote.

CRIES—Laughter.

The PRESIDENT—I must sustain order, and the dignity of the Board; and must, therefore, without meaning to offend the gentleman from the Seventeenth, direct him to take his seat.

SEVERAL VOICES—Let the Senator be heard.

Mr. WILD—Mr. President, what do you mean by——dignity of the Board? I want——to explain——my vote. Sir——I am on the Committee on Streets, and if I——hire a carriage to ride——over them——that ain't robbing the City. I have sometimes——rode half——a mile further than was absolutely necessary——

The PRESIDENT—The Clerk will proceed with the roll.

Clerk proceeds, when

Mr. WILD resumed. You——well——you may go——on and call the——roll as——long as you——please, and I'll——stand up here——to define my position; I'm on the Committee on Streets——and——

The PRESIDENT—In my position in this Board, I must preserve order and its dignity, so far as I am able; and if the gentleman will persist in making a laughing stock of himself, I must order him so to take his seat. The Clerk will proceed with the roll.

Mr. WILD—What do you——mean, Sir——

Clerk calls several names—but

Mr. WILD, resuming, informed the President that he was defining his position.

SEVERAL VOICES—Oh! sit down.

Mr. WILD—What do you mean by telling me to sit down? Don't dare to tell——me to sit down——I won't sit——down——I'm on the Committee on Streets——and I'm defining——my position——I'm in favor of non——concurring——I'm in favor of riding.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman has voted; he has declared in favor of non-concurrence, and any remarks now are out of order.

Mr. WILD—Well, go on.

The Clerk proceeded. When reaching Mr. RIDDER he rose to explain. He had been on the Committee on Roads, and on the Croton Aqueduct Committee. During that time he had made a bill of $17 for carriage hire, and he had expended twice that sum from his own pocket. *He was in favor of non-concurrence.*

The Clerk now succeeded in finishing the call; and the following is the result:

*Affirmative*—Councilmen H. Smith, Gannon, Clifton, Busich, Healy, Cusack, Jackson, Barney, Schenck, *Cluney, Donohe, Kerrigan, Brown, Scully, Gray, Wild*, Coleman, Ridder, Wainwright, Van Cott, Radley, McConnell, T. Cooper, Barnes, Slevin, Dunlap, Lambrecht, Gaffney, Conenhoven, Heswell, Wandell and Jenkins—28.

*Negative*—Councilmen Bates, *See, C. S. Cooper*, Bowne, Reed, Mason, Purdy, Prentis, Floyd, Vermilye, Swan, Ramsay, Moore, Husted, Van Riper, Pinckney, *Truslow, Conover*, Webber, *Baxter, Mather, McCahill*—23.

The PRESIDENT then declared the motion to non-concur with the Board of Aldermen carried.

CHANGING THE NAME OF CHURCH-STREET—OPINIONS OF COUNCILMEN AS TO ITS CHARACTER.

In Committee of the Whole the report of the Committee on a petition from persons owning property on Church-street, to have its name changed to Mercantile-street, was taken up and an interesting and somewhat peculiar debate ensued. After the report had been read *by title*,

Mr. PINCKNEY said: Mr. PRESIDENT, I understand *there are what are called bawdy houses in that street.*

Mr. JACKSON—Well, you ought to know as well as *anybody about that.*

A member, whose name escaped our reporter, remarked that *there were persons residing most of* their time in that street who would not have their letters *directed there for the world.*

Mr. PURDY—Wouldn't changing the name of the *street lead strangers astray.* [*Laughter.*] *I mean* strangers who would not wish to go there might get *there by mistake. [Laughter again.] They would see* a new name up and might unwittingly run into the *wrong place when they desired to avoid it. I am in* earnest.

Mr. COOPER—If we are to cater to the desire of strangers, I think we had better not change the name, for, if we do, they won't know where to go—they'll be at a loss to find the street.

SEVERAL VOICES—That's so.

Mr. JACKSON—PURDY, when you and I were boys we used to go to Bankers'-street, where all the nigger houses used to be.

The members generally seemed to consider the remarks of Mr. JACKSON a very good joke on Mr. PURDY, others looked serious, and for the purpose of changing the subject, the Committee reported in favor of the report, without further delay.

DISINFECTING AGENT.

A memorial was received from Prof. GRANT, and referred, asking that a Committee be appointed to investigate as to the merits of his disinfecting agent.

After hearing a number of reports, the Board adjourned to Friday.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

Testimonial to the Rev. Milnor S. Burgess—Meeting of the Bar.

Pursuant to a notice issued on Tuesday, the Bar of this City met in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, to adopt such measures as should be deemed expedient and appropriate to express their regret at the sudden decease of HENRY S. DURAND, Esq., a learned and universally respected member of the Bar.

The meeting was called to order by WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and was organized by the appointment of Hon. Justice MITCHELL, of the Supreme Court, President; Hon. Justice BOSWORTH, of the Superior Court, and Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT, of the Supreme Court, Vice-Presidents; HENRY A. CRAIN and JOHN SHERWOOD, Esqs., Secretaries.

WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., then arose and presented the following resolutions, in behalf of the Committee who had prepared them:

*Resolved*, That the members of the New-York Bar, have heard with deep sensibility the melancholy intelligence of the death of HENRY S. DURAND, Esq., and that they mourn his loss, as of one having every just claim to their affection and respect.

*Resolved*, That by the natural vigor of his intellect, the thorough discipline of his understanding, his extensive and various learning, his habits of patient and comprehensive investigation, his mastered acquirements and wide experience, he was admirably fitted for the noblest labors and the highest honors of our profession; while his generous fidelity to every duty, the candor of his nature, the gentleness of his temper, and the purity of his character and conduct, made him fit for the performance of those lofters and chaster offices of a wise counsellor, a sincere and intimate friend, a grace and ornament to his profession, a public and general benefit to the community.

*Resolved*, That his sudden death, in the prime of his professional life, in the fullness of health, in the full maturity of his powers, enhances the measure of his loss to the profession and to the public, and heightens the poignancy of our grief.

*Resolved*, That we sincerely sympathize with his family in their sorrowful bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be communicated to them, and to be published in the papers in this City.

In moving the adoption of these resolutions, Mr. EVARTS addressed the audience in a few feeling remarks.

CORNELIUS VAN SANTVOORD, Esq., seconded the motion, and offered a few remarks upon the character, private and professional, of the deceased.

Mr D. D. FIELD arose and spoke as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I can scarcely add anything to what has been already said. We have lost a companion and friend. One who has been journeying with us—travelling by the same road, and for the same end, has fallen by the wayside, and we shall see him no more. Though reserved in his manner, his disposition had made him a general favorite, and we mourn and lament him as one whose companionship was a pleasure to us all. Like Mr. DURAND, I came to this City in the prime of our profession. He was one of its brightest ornaments. Though young he was already distinguished, and promised a life of usefulness and honor. He was a laborious student and an accurate thinker and reasoner. He was not one of those who looked upon the law as a trade, for which an apprenticeship of a few years would suffice; but he regarded it, as it is in fact, as one of the most exclusive and difficult of the sciences, for which the studies of life are too short to be thoroughly and well mastered. When he died he had begun to recommend to others. He took a great interest in our apprenticeship Law Institute, and gave its library much of his attention. He was not only a lawyer, but a general scholar. He had a taste for the arts and for elegant learning. Such a man we could ill afford to lose. We needed his sustenance and his example. But it has pleased the Great Disposer of life and death to take him away, and we have only to bow before His will. While we do so, let us cherish the memory of our friend,—for his manly virtues, for his extensive culture of his profession, and for his high and noble aims.

Dr. DEWITT made a few remarks, after which Mr. JAMES R. WHITING arose and proposed the following resolution, to be added to those already offered.

*Resolved*, That the members of the bar, with one accord, attend the funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from Grace Church.

Mr. WHITING followed the resolution with a few feeling remarks, and testified to the character and intellect of the deceased, who had entered his office as a student of law in 1832, and between whom and himself there had existed a mutual and sincere friendship.

The resolutions were unanimously passed, and, with the proceedings of the meeting, were ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Court. The meeting was then adjourned.

**Capt Wright's Condition.**

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Wednesday, Sept. 19—3 o'clock.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

We have the satisfaction to state, at this time, that the condition of Capt. J. S. WRIGHT has much improved since our last report, and we confidently believe that his case will have a favorable termination.

LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT, M. D.,
A. FOLLIN, M. D.,
Attending Surgeons.

**Ball of the Meagher Cadets.**

The Annual Ball of the "Meagher Cadets"—an admirably drilled and efficient company of the 69th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., under the command of Capt. J HOUSTON, took place last night in the Eagle Drill Rooms. Owing as well to the general popularity, both of Captain and corps, as to the fact that this was the first Military Ball of the season, the attendance was both crowded and brilliant, and the pleasures of the occasion were prolonged, as a matter of course, "to a late, or rather an early hour this morning."

**Publishers' Trade-Sale.**

The New-York Publishers' Trade-sale was continued yesterday, at BANGS' auction-rooms, Park-row. The attendance was fair, the bidding spirited, but the works did not go off in such large quantities as on previous occasions.

☞ Among the passengers by the *Baltic*, we observe Hon. E. B. MORGAN and Hon. B. PRINGLE, members of Congress, and Hon. B. F. ANGEL, late Consul of the United States at the Sandwich Islands. Mr. ANGEL brings dispatches from the Embassies at London and Paris, and will proceed immediately to Washington.

☞ Hon. GEORGE W. CLINTON is in town. He delivers the ANNUAL Address, to-day, before the Agricultural Society of Queens County, at Flushing.

☞ A fine, cool Autumn day, yesterday. *Encore.*

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 27, 7, 2, 5, 20, 23, 45, 6, 64, 22, 26, 53, 54, 57, 46.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 265, 273, 264, 227, 1810, 210, 1794, 232, 199, 234, 237 to 221.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 791, 681, 215, 740, 637, 671. To be tried before the Judge.


HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

From the *New-York Evening Mirror*.

"Judging by the initial number, Dr. HUNTER'S *Specialist* will, in interest, intelligence, scientific and practical knowledge, and vigor of conduct, rank at the very head of *medical journalism*. In this number the Doctor sets forth his purpose—*already alluded to—modestly but decidedly*, and treats us to powerful criticism on "*Hollowed Inhalation*," "*Diseases of the Throat and Lungs*," "*Asthma*, its nature, causes and cure," "*Medical Specialities*," "*The prevalence and importance of Tubercular Diseases*," and an interesting essay on the importance of a proper classification of diseases. But an article that will command general attention, and interest, we rather think, the medical profession, is a reply to an onslaught made by Dr. HALL, editor of the Journal of Health, against Inhalation. The article is titled "A Concentrated Nincy," and though written with marvellous good humor, is a sort of flaying alive of the *Journal of Health* man. It reminds us of a torture figure of the Spanish Inquisition, called "The Blessed Virgin," which had an agreeable first blush for the victim led to its embrace, but which, on touching certain springs, opened a glittering breast of sword blades."

A monthly periodical, 16 pages 4to. Subscriptions for a year, $1; single copy, 10c. Published by SHERMAN & CO., *Astor House*, and for sale by all Booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

MOVEMENTS OF DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS.—By the stereoscopeic telegraph we are informed that our cold friend, Winter, left Iceland, and may be expected in town soon. Coats, overcoats, pantaloons and vests, proper to give him a warm reception, may be had at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at the usual low prices.

[Advertisement.]

ENGLAND, &c.—Floating straws show the way the wind blows. An enterprising picture-maker in England has ordered HOLMES' United States patent double Camera, from the depôt of machine portraits, for 25 cents, at No. 289 Broadway. With these Cameras 600 daguerreotypes are taken daily at $3 50 a doz.

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CARPETS.—YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street, (opposite Taylor's Saloon,) offer a good Brussels Carpet at one dollar per yard, and other articles in their line at proportionate rates.

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[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. Advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

FOUR BABIES AT A BIRTH.—This astonishing curiosity, from the Boston Baby Show, is at BARNUM'S Museum, where it remains till Saturday, when it goes to the Albany Show. It is truly a curious and interesting spectacle. Charming performances, as usual, afternoon and evening.


## MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 19 at the Brandreth House, by J. B. Bolton, editor of the Syracuse Telegraph, Mr. F. BOLTON, late of Albany, and Mrs. MARY E. BRANDRETH, of New-York.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Mr. Cotton, Captain MOSES H. GRINNELL to MARIA LOUISA, daughter of the late Frederick Underhill, of this City.

In Albany, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Dr. Spencer, J. NEWBOLD HALL, Esq., of New-York, to MARY B., youngest daughter of the late Thomas Lee, of Albany.

In Auburn, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. A. Rogers, JOHN M. MITCHELL, Esq., of Cleveland, to CYNTHIA A. BALDWIN, of Owasco Lake.

In Hackensack, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, by Rev. N. W. Conn, R. W. S. FREEMAN, of Greenwich, to SUSAN C., daughter of the late Commodore Midshipman T. Woolsey, U. S. A.

In Newark, N. J. on Sunday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Lewis R. Dodd, JONATHAN BLISS, only son of the late Mr. Sheppard, of Concord, to LOUISA, daughter of John Crew, formerly of Albany.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 19, by Rev. T. Hastings, AARON SUTTON, Esq., to Miss ANNA E. LAWRENCE, both of the above place.

## DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 19, of cholera infantum, JAMES WARD ACKERMAN, the son of James and Helen Ackerman, aged 10 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., from No. 8 Bond-street.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, MARIA ANN ARNOLD, aged 56 years. Wife of Joseph Arnold, and daughter of William Rose, formerly of Providence, R. I.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 178 West 20th-st., corner of Seventh-ave.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, WARNOLDUS COOPER, aged 14 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Hoyt and Pacific-sts., on Thursday 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Interment will be taken to the family vault, at St. Luke's Church, New-York, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, after a short illness, No. 17 Monroe-place, GRACE, wife of Arthur Morris, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South 5th-st., near 5th. *New Orleans and relatives of the family are respectfully* invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, LOUISA, wife of Madison Frost, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 39 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights.

At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 19, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Peter Post, in the 59th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Peter Post, No. 120 Fourth-st., Hoboken, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Sept. 19.

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|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 U. S. 6s, '62, Cop | 102 | 200 Erie Railroad | 41⅝ |
| 1000 | 102 | 50 | 41⅝ |
| 1000 | 102 | 100 | 41⅝ |
| 1000 | 102 | 100 | 41⅝ |
| 1000 | 102 | 100